

# The Power We Fight Against

Critics of the sit-down strikes spearheaded by students of North Carolina and spreading to other southern states should know by now that they are no means purely efforts on the part of irresponsible young people embarked on a mission without knowing where they are going or counting the cost. The readiness with which church groups, fraternal organizations, educational institutions and a large number of respectable individuals were willing to stand up and be counted on the side of the students has by now served notice on the management of the stores involved that the sit-down strikes are backed and will continue to be backed by both the classes and masses of Negroes until relief is achieved.

Many of the students have already voiced their willingness to suffer imprisonment to eradicate the discrimination which the race suffers in public eating places and elsewhere. This was demonstrated last week when 41 students of Shaw University and St. Augustine's College allowed themselves to be arrested on charges of trespassing in Raleigh. The students are scheduled to receive a hearing on February 25 which will probably be the first skirmish in a fight that many do not expect to be won short of the United States Supreme Court.

The sit-down protests, accentuated by the arrest of Shaw University and St. Augustine's students, has threatened to bring into being not only a local boycott of F. W. Woolworth, Kress and other stores discriminating against Negroes but one of national magnitude. From a casual inspection made of the stores involved

in Durham this week, many Negroes already consider them "off limits" as was evidenced by a woman observed entering the Woolworth's store who was careful to remark to a representative of this newspaper without being questioned, "I am only passing through."

Whatever the outcome of the trial of the Shaw and St. Augustine's students, the Carolina Times warns Negroes to gird themselves for a long, hard and bitter struggle before the goal of human dignity is achieved.

**"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."**

**Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.**

**Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;**

**And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;**

**Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.**

**And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:**

**Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints."**

# Negro History Week Needed

We observed with a degree of regret the lack of interest exhibited by a majority of our schools, colleges, churches and individuals in National Negro History Week. Were it not for the fact that ordinary textbooks pay to the development of the nation by Negroes, little or no attention to the contributions made we would not feel it necessary for special time or effort to be devoted to such a program. Because of such we feel it mandatory that every effort be put forth sometime during the course of the year to call the attention of the youth of the race and its elders to the fact that Negroes have made their contribution to the total development of the nation.

In an article recently published by the Association of Negro Life and History, the association had the following, in part, to say with which we quite agree:

There is a need for Negro History in an era of changing human relations and we need to study Negro History in a society which is rapidly shaping itself into an integrated pattern. With advances in human relations, and particularly with the advent of public school integration, there are those who believe that the emphasis and use of Negro History are becoming unnecessary. Nothing could be more mistaken, for Negroes continue to face challenges concerning their participation and performance in history and civilization. The claims of the Negro people for opportunities are still being denied on the basis of an unworthy past. Slavery and segregation have concealed so completely the capacities and personalities of Negroes that there is need for a sustain-

ing faith in themselves.

It is well to remember that in all elements of the population, religious groups of associated persons have organized to develop pride in their past and are spending huge sums to record their histories and traditions. Under the dominance of group pride, the need for defense against persistently adverse racial opinions and the desire to sponsor truthful estimates of the past achievements of groups of persons of supposedly similar racial backgrounds, several important historical societies have been founded. Among these were the German-American Historical Society, the American-Irish Historical Society, South-Irish Society of America, Huguenot Society of America, Hispanic Society of America, Russian Historical Society, Norwegian-American Historical Association, Netherlands Pioneer and Historical Foundation, the Swiss-American Historical Society, American-Jewish Historical Society, and numerous other historical associations.

These societies have invested, published and used for instruction and group stimulation the facts and lessons of history to bring a sense of pride and an appropriate recognition of the historical contributions of their people to the life of the nation. They had learned a main lesson of history that the first step in recognition by others grows out of belief in and recognition of one's self. This belief has been the inspiration and the mainstay of these societies. They have taught these lessons to their children at home, at school, at church, and they and others have learned the story.

# No Negotiations Without Student Leaders

Information has been received by the CAROLINA TIMES that at least in one instance attempts have been made by school officials or are being made to take the matter of further steps in the recent sit-down strikes entirely out of the hands of student leaders. If the information is correct, we think the situation not only distressing but disgusting and one that does not require the meddling of school officials since the students have conducted themselves only with dignity and restraint.

If these school officials can't muster enough courage to support the student officials in their efforts, they should have common decency enough to keep their long and crooked noses out of their business. Since no school

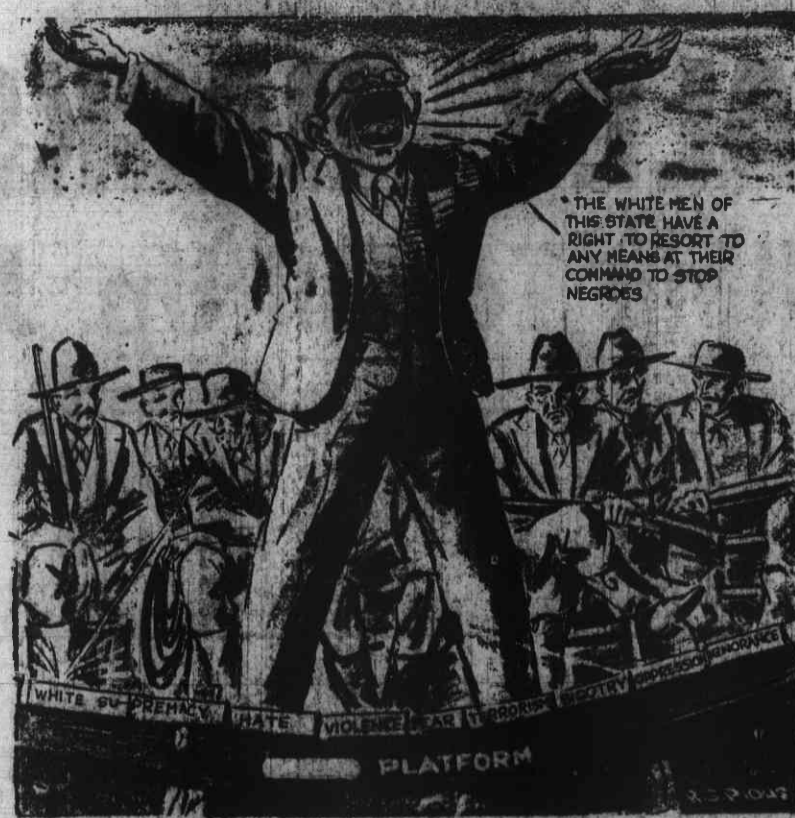
official had any hand in instigating the sit-down protests, we see no sensible reason why any of them should assume the role as the sole representative of students in any future program pertaining to them. About the only justification we can see in it is that such officials are trying to nail down their jobs at the expense of all the Negroes of North Carolina.

If the reports received by this newspaper are true, and we have every good reason to believe they are, we would like to inform school officials and all others concerned that such a price is entirely too high to pay and that such a person or persons could not in the future maintain the respect of faculty, students or the Negro citizenry in general. About the only thing he would have left is his job, in which he would again and again be compelled to play the role of a sycophant.

It might be well for all concerned in the struggle to realize that the outbursts of the sit-down protests are no emotional explosions resulting from irresponsible hotheads. On the other hand, they are the results of years of pent-up suffering, humiliation and injustices. It may be that those now participating in them will have to mark time for awhile or even retreat, but let there be no mistake about it: the struggle will never cease until democracy in this country is in the reach of each and every

(See NEGOTIATIONS, page 6)

And The Federal Government Has Allowed Mississippi To Prove They Can



# SPiritual Insight

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



# True Worth of Gospel Lies In Its Power to Redeem Mankind

"These men proclaim the way of Salvation. . . Acts 16:17"

A young woman mistreated and abused finds redemption from her enslavement through the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Jesus came to seek and to save those lost and enslaved by sin. And we should never lose sight of this great purpose of Jesus.

Amid the welter of activities in our Churches now we may lose sight of this fundamental, essential Gospel truth. Yes, we can become so fascinated by the side shows that we may miss the main show altogether.

Our primary orders from the Master is to preach and teach the Gospel of the Salvation of the Son of God. The world should be able to say of us as witnesses of Jesus as this young woman said of Paul and Silas in Philippi a long time ago: "These men proclaim the way of Salvation. . ."

This young woman recognized the bearers of the Good News of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They

were bearing a message of deliverance for her and she recognized it forthwith, immediately. She acclaimed them as servants of the Most High God. She had become enslaved to a group of vicious, selfish men. She was being used for their own profit and advancement. In their greed—the deadly sin—they were doing violence to her dignity as a human being. And she saw in the Gospel they preached deliverance from her vicious, degrading enslavement. She welcomed them as deliverers as she cried out. . .

"These men proclaim the way of Salvation." The Gospel offers the Good News of Salvation for a world enslaved by sin. Wise human beings recognize the Gospel for its true worth: The way of Salvation. It is the highest wisdom to accept the Gospel offer of redemption from the enslavement of the miserable wretchedness of human sinfulness. Sinful men had made the young woman a slave of sin. When she heard the Gospel of Jesus Christ, she said this is it: This

is the way of escape from my enslavement. The Gospel offers this hope to every soul. The young woman found in Christ the peace and joy of spiritual deliverance from the powers that had enslaved her soul. She found release from the power that warped her very personality. Thus, she joyously shouts about the deliverance that she found in Christ her Savior.

Redemption brings great joy. It is the joy of one who is released after a long imprisonment. Yes, there is joy, usually, for the prisoner of sin. Joy awaits those who are freed after a long period of enslavement. Israel rejoiced when the shackles of Egyptian slavery were broken. And the day is still remembered with joyous celebration. I remember a man who was falsely imprisoned for so long and how he rejoiced when the truth came out and he was set free.

Even Heaven rejoices when a soul is redeemed from sin.

# Trade Unions Had Large Share in Fostering Bloody Anti-Negro St. Louis Riots of 1917

Editor's Note: With this week, the Carolina Times resumes its series of articles on the historical development of the Negro-labor movement relationship in this country.

The first in the series, carried in the January 16 issue of the TIMES, dealt with the influence of pioneer labor leader Samuel Gompers on the movement's attitude toward Negroes.

The article appeared originally in its entirety in "Commentary" magazine. It is being carried in eight installments, of which the following is the second, in the TIMES.

It is written by Herbert Hill, labor secretary for the NAACP who has done considerable research in the field of organized labor, and is reprinted in the TIMES with the permission of both the author and "Commentary" magazine.

In the early years of this century, the hostile feeling toward Negroes in American trade unions often led to racial and ethnic violence. In the tragic East St. Louis race riots of July 1917, trade unions provocation was a major factor.

When workers at the Aluminum Ore Company went on strike, the firm brought up a small number of Negroes from the Deep South to be used as strikebreakers. In response, the local AFL leaders provoked a variable hysteria of race hatred. Finally, raging fires on July 2, 1917 engulfed the entire Negro residential district of East St. Louis, destroying \$7,000,000 worth

of property, driving 10,000 colored persons from their homes, and ending in the death of more than two hundred Negroes and eight whites.

**MARCH ON CITY HALL**  
About a month before the riots, Edward F. Mason, secretary of the East St. Louis AFL Central Trades & Labor Union called on union members to march to City Hall on May 28, 1917, to de-



HILL

mand a halt to "the importation" of Negroes. "The immigration of the Southern Negro into our city," Mason stated, "for the past eight months was reached a point where drastic action must be taken. . . . On next Monday evening the entire body of delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union will call upon the Mayor and the City Council, and demand that they take some es-

tion to retard this growing menace and . . . get rid of a certain portion of those who are already here."

Richard L. Stokes, in the St. Louis GLOBE-DEMOCRAT (July 8, 1917), reported that on the night of the march on City Hall, "some of the (union) leaders made speeches advising that in case the authorities took no action, they should resort to mob law." And immediately after the May 28 meeting, there began a series of sporadic violent attacks against Negroes which culminated in the holocaust a few weeks later.

## MOBS KILLED NEGROES

John T. Stewart reported the fires and riots in the St. Louis STAR for July 3: "Negroes were 'flushed' from the burning houses, and ran for their lives, screaming and begging for mercy. . . . Rioters formed in gangs and trooped through the streets, chasing Negroes. They stood around in groups, laughing and jeering while they witnessed the final writhings of the terror and pain-racked wretches who crawled to the streets to die after their flesh had been cooked in their own homes. . . ."

Shortly after the riots, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch quoted the opinion of City Clerk Whelan, president of the Central Trades & Labor Union of East St. Louis. "Before the tenseness of this situation is relieved," said Whelan, "these employers must convince the laboring whites that they will be given preference over imported blacks in applying for work. . . . Special investigators for the

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## BASIC RIGHTS OF NEGROES

To the Editor:

Since we are in the midst of these changing scenes, transitions, atmospheres of fear and uncertainty, it has moved me to write just a short letter to all concerned. As leaders of our respective churches and communities, it's our obligated duty to give the masses some statement or facts that will show exactly where we stand and maybe guide their thinking. First let me assure you that I am not an authority on this explosive issue but I sincerely believe that the average Negro who has been exposed to a constructive environment and has taken advantage of his natural abilities, only wants the basic things, that is the rights and privileges of any American citizen. Briefly let me list these rights: 1. The right to work in any employment that he is qualified to do. 2. The right to the best education and training that this nation can afford. 3. The rights and equal protection

at the courts of law (not prejudiced because of race) 4. The right to participate in the due course of politics (not taxation but no representation) 5. The rights and privileges of all the services of any public establishment (not standing only), but also obeying all laws and ordinances pertaining to same. These are the basic rights of the Negro as he prepares to face those changing scenes of life.

Give the Negro these basic rights of an American citizen, he will be able to help and make this nation what it should and must be, a shining example to the outside world. This Negro will continue to fight for these rights, it will cost a great deal, in sacrifice etc. but victory will surely come also history will tell you that in past struggles not only has the oppressed suffered but also the oppressor has paid dearly.

Clifton Stone  
Carrboro, N. C.

## PREJUDICE MUST BE FOUGHT

Jan. 19, 1948

Letter to the Editor  
West Germany plagued by painters of Nazi symbols and anti-Jewish slogans, is approaching another racial problem with some misgivings.

At Easter time the public school's will graduate a new class and for the first time this year the group will include some 1500 half Negro youngsters.

They are children of German mothers and Negro soldiers of the occupying armies at the end of the war. The last figure shows there are about 8000 of these children of mixed parentage, almost all of them are illegitimate and in many cases the fathers are unknown.

The big question with Germany is will the business people give them job, it has been indicated they would not for fear other workers will cause trouble, are they would offend customers. A survey shows that these children are as gifted and bright as any others who will be leaving school.

So there again the ugly head of prejudice pops again. That makes our fight here more uncompromising, and unbowed, we do not fight so much a right as for a privilege it we can get the latter our rights will automatically come, while we are seeking integration let us also seek job opportunity.

Training in the fields of arts and crafts and skill with no chance for employment is time

lost, so if we can find a real leader of leaders who will devote some time to the idea of selling the Negro in manufacturing and its benefits to our people then and only then we will have made the right start toward independence.

Long years ago some Negro dreamed of having Methodist church movement of our own. Now today that movement covers the country as well as others and is being run and financed by our people. And I may add to the above the pioneering spirit of men who dreamed of other Negro institutions such as insurance, building and banking.

But why stop there? The command is, forward. The day will surely come when we will be compelled to take steps to create jobs for ourselves. The forces who are working to see that integration will not succeed will not hesitate to keep the Negro out of jobs importance. I have experienced the fact about which I write.

In 1950 I moved my business from a city in Massachusetts to a city in the South. There I invested my money and also built a new home. I ran my business six years and due to conditions over which I had no control, I where I was turned down because was compelled to close. So, when sought to apply my skill elsewhere of that force of which I speak.

Carl Williams  
P. O. Box 121  
Newburyport, Mass.

## CONGRATULATIONS ON EDITORIAL

Dear Mr. Austin:

We have just read your very heart rending and inspiring editorial. Yes, there is a better way. This editorial was both challenging and thought provoking.

I was so impressed that I was moved to send this editorial and a letter to the Mayor of our city,

hoping that they will have some influence on the solution of the current problem.

Yours truly,  
N. L. Gregg  
District Manager  
N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.  
Greensboro, N. C.

# HEALTH HINTS

By DR. ELDEE L. BROWN  
Chiropractor

**Minerals Are Important, Too!**  
Since the discovery of vitamins, the role of minerals in the proper functioning of our bodies has been played down. Most people know they need iron, but can rarely name the other minerals. There are three most important minerals: calcium, iodine, and iron.

Calcium is especially important to children. It builds good bones, teeth, nails, and hair. Rickets and bowlegs, muscle spasms and convulsions, as well as heart and nerve weaknesses derive

from calcium deficiency. Milk, soybean flour, asparagus, beans, broccoli, sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, lime, lettuce, clams, oysters, celery, and cheese are calcium-rich.

Goiter and upset metabolism result from iodine deficiency, which is needed for vital thyroid glands. Sea food are fine iodine sources and in the middlewest, away from the sea, is called the goiter belt. Iodine-rich foods include green beans, all shell fish, lobsters, sea fish, and spinach.

Anemia results from an iron deficiency, and there can be other and nerve weaknesses derive

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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People later reported that "by accounts of eye-witnesses, both white and black, the East St. Louis outrage was deliberately planned and executed." As for the excuse offered by the unions, William English Walling, a highly respected liberal journalist and former, noted in a telegram to President Wilson: "The pretext of labor invasion from the South is invalid."

## GOMPERS DEFENDS MOBS

AFL President Gompers, however, attempted to defend the rioters, in response to a sharp attack on them by former President Theodore Roosevelt. At a meeting held at Carnegie Hall in New York City, welcoming envoys from the new Russian Provisional government, Roosevelt

(according to the New York Herald) heatedly condemned the riot, "for which, so far as we can see, there was no justification, and no provocation and which was waged with such appalling fatality as to leave an indelible stigma upon the American name." Gompers rose to excuse the rioters, on the grounds that the capitalists of East St. Louis had been luring colored men into that city to supplant white labor. Roosevelt would not be put off. "Justice with me is not a mere form of words," he shouted. "In the past I have had to listen too often to the same kind of apologies for the murder of Armenians and Jews. . . . I say to you, sir, that there can be no justification, no apology for such gross atrocities. . . ."

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